

is useful twice every day, and the doing of which ill, is not only troublesome to ourselves, but renders us disagreeable and ridiculous to others." Of course this quotation is found only on the editions printed since Chesterfield's time, but it points to a similarity in purpose in both *Casa* and *Chesterfield*.

Euphues is an extensive moral treatise. The Anatomy of Wit is a philosophical essay. Euphues and His England, also a philosophical essay, is "less satirical and more interested in the refinement of choice society, more concerned with the intricacies of polite love making and the repartee of smart conversation among gentlemen and gentlewomen. .... It is the earliest piece of English fiction--with Euphues commences in England the literature of the drawing room."<sup>1</sup> The skill in which Lyly introduces his moral teachings and weaves a plot may be seen in the following synopses of the two works. In The Anatomy of Wit, Euphues, a young gentleman of Athens went to Naples where he became an intimate friend to Philantus. Euphues is infatuated with Lucilla, the betrothed to Philantus and succeeds in winning her love and by so doing destroys the friendship of Philantus. Later, one Curio wins her from Euphues. Then Euphues and Philantus renew friendship and Euphues returns to Athens promising to write to Philantus. He does, and in his letters gives advice as to wise conduct and avoidance of women and love. Most noted epistle is "A cooling card for Philantus and all Fond Lovers."<sup>2</sup>

1. English Literature During the Lifetime of Shakespeare, pp 35 f.  
2. Euphues.